

We want to know how the magnetic field of the pair spectrometer magnet influences the functionality of the photomultiplier tubes. To test this, two tests were done. The first series of tests was to see how the output of the pmt changed as the pmt was brought closer to the magnet with and without the pmt protected by mu metal. This test only measured the signals from the background. The second series of tests we placed a Cesium button source close to the scintillator and repeated the first series of tests.

The first test, using background, the output of the pmt was measured as a function of distance from the pair spectrometer magnet. A Photonis pmt and divider was used, set at 1200 Volts, and a 14.5 mV threshold. First, no mu metal was around the pmt. The results are listed below.

| Distance from magnet (cm) | Counts | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | (cts/2 min) | (cts/2min) | Avg cts/min |
| 76 | 1022 | n/a | 511 |
| 68 | 912 | 890 | 450.5 |
| 58 | 664 | 654 | 329.5 |
| 50 | 396 | 422 | 204.5 |
| 40 | 249 | 223 | 118 |
| 35 | 150 | 182 | 83 |
| 30 | 43 | 65 | 27 |
| 28 | 17 | 9 | 6.5 |
| 25 | 0 | 1 | 0.5 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 1: Data found using Photonis equipment with no mu metal and no source present.

Next, the pmt was covered by a cylinder of mu metal and the test was rerun. The results are listed in below in Table 2.

| Distance from magnet (cm) | Counts | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | (cts/2 min) | (cts/2min) | Avg cts/min |
| 76 | 1233 | 1287 | 630 |
| 68 | 1139 | 1284 | 605.75 |
| 58 | 1331 | 1283 | 653.5 |
| 50 | 1282 | 1206 | 622 |
| 40 | 1277 | 1251 | 632 |
| 35 | 1182 | 1156 | 584.5 |
| 30 | 1258 | 1305 | 640.75 |
| 28 | 1315 | 1327 | 660.5 |
| 25 | 1306 | 1281 | 646.75 |
| 20 | 1396 | 1353 | 687.25 |
| 15 | 1620 | 1530 | 787.5 |
| 10 | 2739 | 2672 | 1352.75 |
| 5 | 130 | 146 | 69 |
| 4 | 51 | 50 | 25.25 |
| 3 | 19 | 28 | 11.75 |
| 2 | 15 | 7 | 5.5 |

Table 2: Data found using Photonis equipment with cylinder of mu metal protecting the pmt.

Then, the cylinder of mu metal was wrapped in a couple sheets of mu metal for additional protection and placed over the pmt. The test was once again rerun and the data found is listed in Table 3.

| Distance from magnet (cm) | Counts | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | (cts/2 min) | (cts/2min) | Avg cts/min |
| 76 | 380 | 406 | 196.5 |
| 68 | 373 | 382 | 188.75 |
| 58 | 408 | 349 | 189.25 |
| 50 | 423 | 382 | 201.25 |
| 40 | 375 | 384 | 189.75 |
| 35 | 403 | 416 | 204.75 |
| 30 | 385 | 356 | 185.25 |
| 25 | 382 | 388 | 192.5 |
| 20 | 412 | 393 | 201.25 |
| 15 | 432 | 412 | 211 |
| 10 | 377 | 386 | 190.75 |
| 5 | 226 | 222 | 112 |
| 4 | 111 | 118 | 57.25 |
| 3 | 43 | 53 | 24 |
| 2 | 19 | 26 | 11.25 |

Table 3: Data found using Photonis equipment with cylinder of mu metal wrapped in a sheets of mu metal protecting the pmt.

All of the data for this series of tests is compared in Figure 1.

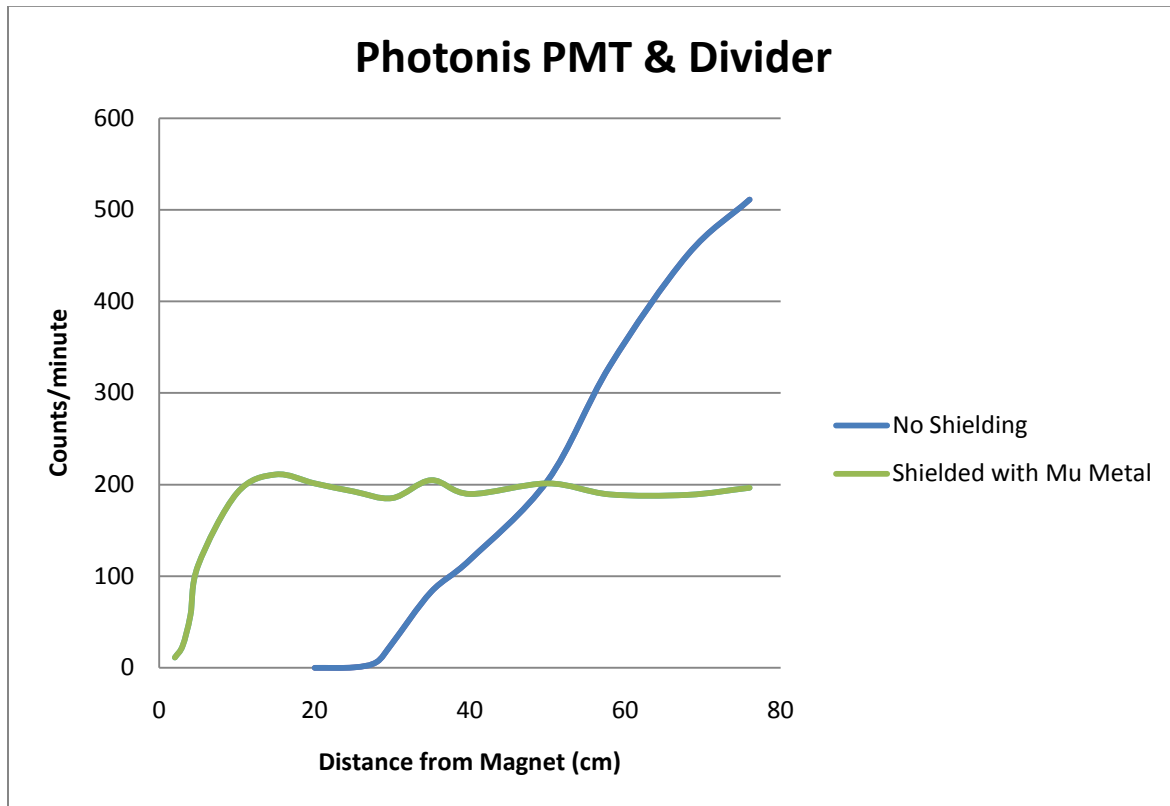


Figure 1: A plot of the results of the test using only background counts and using a Photonis PMT and divider.

The second series of tests were performed using a PMT and divider made by Hamamatsu. The voltage was set at 1200 Volts and a threshold of 600 mV was used. A Cs-137 button source was placed on the scintillator. The data acquired for the test ran without the mu metal protecting the PMT is listed below.

| Distance from magnet (cm) | Counts | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | (cts/min) | (cts/min) | Avg cts/min |
| 80 | 22895 | 22457 | 22676 |
| 70 | 22911 | 23122 | 23016.5 |
| 60 | 23269 | 23153 | 23211 |
| 50 | 22776 | 22883 | 22829.5 |
| 40 | 17892 | 18242 | 18067 |
| 35 | 4566 | 4805 | 4685.5 |
| 30 | 36 | 34 | 35 |
| 25 | 1 | 6 | 3.5 |
| 20 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

Table 4: Data found using a Hamamatsu PMT and divider in the presence of a Cs source, no mu metal.

Next, we covered the PMT with a cylinder and a couple sheets of mu metal. The results are listed below.

| Distance from magnet (cm) | Counts | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | (cts/min) | (cts/min) | Avg cts/min |
| 80 | 23746 | 23857 | 23801.5 |
| 70 | 23635 | 23468 | 23551.5 |
| 60 | 23548 | 23590 | 23569 |
| 50 | 23444 | 23721 | 23582.5 |
| 40 | 23661 | 23357 | 23509 |
| 30 | 23449 | 23489 | 23469 |
| 20 | 23546 | 23663 | 23604.5 |
| 10 | 23403 | 23295 | 23349 |
| 5 | 23605 | 23564 | 23584.5 |
| 2 | 23593 | 23330 | 23461.5 |

Table 5: Data found using a Hamamatsu PMT (covered with mu metal) and divider in the presence of a Cs source.

The results are compared in Figure 2.

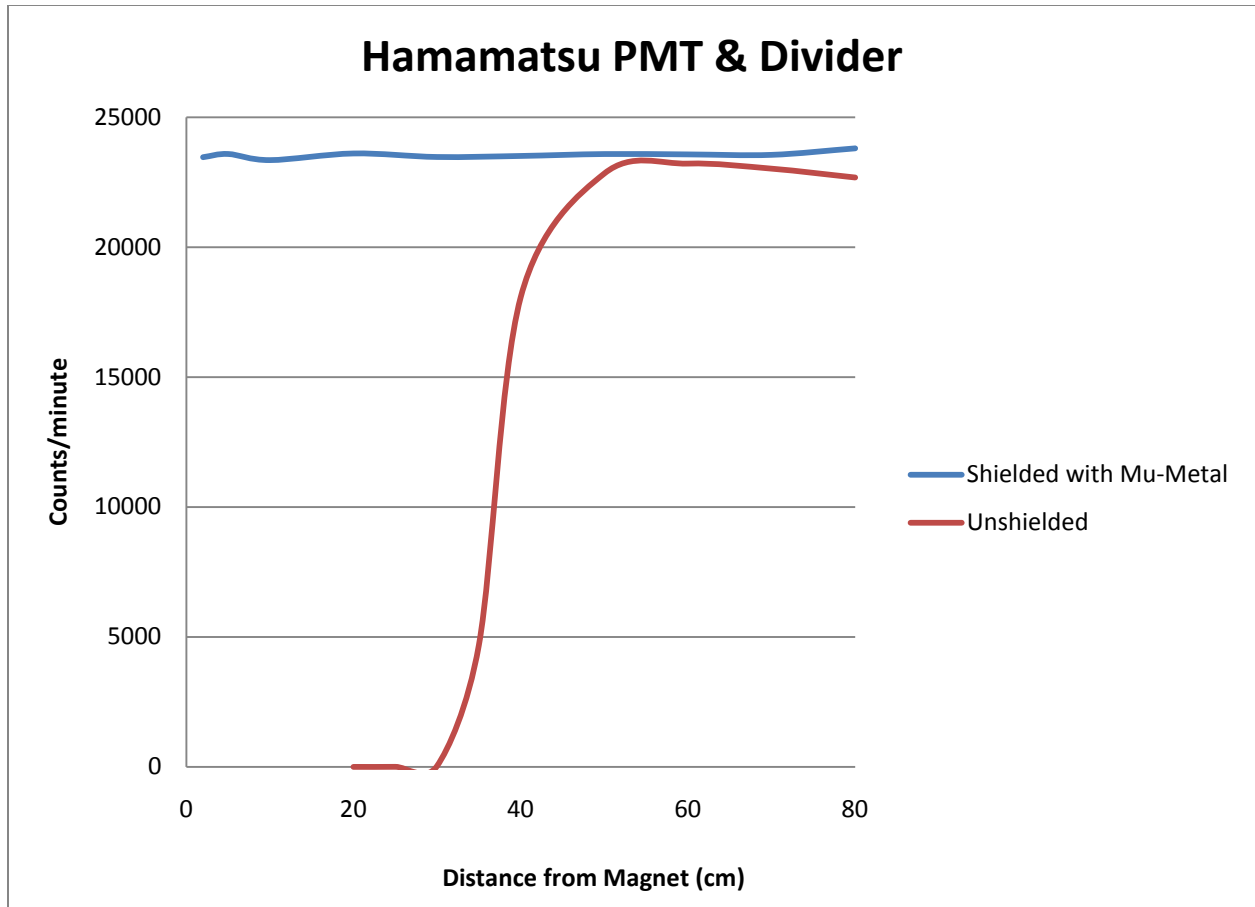


Figure 2: Output from a Hamamatsu PMT and divider in the presence of a Cs-137 button source as a function of distance from the pair spectrometer magnet with and without mu metal protection.

As can be seen from the data above, the mu metal plays an important role in the functionality of the PMT when operating in a magnetic field. Using the Hamamatsu PMT and divider, we were able to place the detector up against the pair spectrometer magnet without affecting the output as long as the PMT was covered in mu metal.